Gazette of the United States.

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For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

ON BANKRUPT LAWS.

Extract of a letter from Virginia.

"THE errors and inconveniencies arising from the bankrupt laws in England, are many and obvious; nay, they have arisen to such a heighth, that Lord Chancellor Thurlow, at the sittings at Lincoln's Inn, two years ago, observed, "that such were the frauds and perjuries that were daily practised, by men who availed themselves of these laws, for the most nefarious purposes, that, unless they could be amended, (the bankrupt laws) it were better that none were in force."—The following is mostly extracted from Mr. Burgess, "on the law of insolvency," a book which shall be forwarded for the perusal of the Virginia delegation—Mr. IZARD and Mr. SMITH, of South-Carolina, and Mr. MERCER, of Maryland, should these gentlemen not possess it—before I read this author, I was an advocate for a bankrupt system; because I was a friend to the furtherance of justice, the commerce; but, the author, who is a member of Parliament, a barrister, was under-secretary of state, and also a commissioner of bankruptcy, soon taught me, that in this system none of these advantages were to be found: he took from me my delusion, and shewed me clearly from his reasoning, that any act of this sort in America, unless framed upon wiser principles than any in England, would induce more injurious than beneficial consequences. "It is a common error (says the author) of legislators to frame laws upon the impulse of the moment. When this happens, original principles are disregarded, and consequences are not considered—ought we then to be surprized that inconveniencies ensue?" "They have an appearance of reformation, and a reality of corruption."

"They are inadequate for the purpose intended—see the four capital statutes—13th Eliz. c. 7.—1st of Ja. I. c. 15.—21st of Ja. I. c. 19.—5th Geo. II. c. 30.

1. A summary and unconstitutional mode of proceeding must be introduced—Commissioners must be appointed, who act arbitrarily, and exclusively of Judges. 2. Their powers, to be large enough to answer the end of their creation, must be enormous: they were not so under the first act—the next was made to supply its deficiency—They were to examine bankrupts on their *oaths*, and make them thus, in many instances, criminate themselves, contrary to the law of the land, for they were bound to answer interrogatories on oath—here the principle must be reprobated by all men, who have proper ideas of constitutional and civil rights—but here power was not bounded, they had a right by the law to examine the wives of bankrupts, to break open their houses, and other acts of arbitrary power, yet all did not avail; they were unable to bring the bankrupt to an account, and satisfy the demands of his creditors—So much for these acts on general grounds. Much is to be reprehended in other parts.

"The commissioners proceed first exparte and secretly, upon the oath of any creditor who is resolved to take out a commission of bankruptcy: there is in this not only secrecy, but too much *haste*. The bankrupt is not confronted with his accuser, and is therefore deprived, when his credit is about to be stabbed, of alledging any thing in vindication of it, and of disproving the facts, which may be false, that his enemy has produced against him—Thus the character of the most established merchant may be blasted by, and is in the power of the most abandoned wretch, who incurs neither the hazard of detection, nor the risque of punishment.—"Creditors chusing their own assignees"—This is a source of fraud; the main engine of villainy—The first thing in this business to be done, is to fabricate a fraudulent bankruptcy, which is easily effected—Goods to a large amount are procured upon credit, suppose the sum of 5000*l*. Books are kept in all the *appearance* of regularity—large balances *appear* to be due to the amount, together with bills of exchange accepted, and promissory notes of hand, &c. &c. of more than 15,000*l*.—one of the *apparent* largest creditors, who is, upon the establishment of the bankruptcy, to be one of the assignees, calls at the house of the merchant or trader, who takes care to be *at home* and *deny himself*, and thus commits an act of bankruptcy, which warrants this person who called as a creditor, to take out a commission—Others who are to be benefitted, are in confederacy with this active person, and are, as will *appear* by very regular books indeed, in the number of the largest creditors of the bankrupt; which gives them also, as well as the person who took out the commission, a right to be assignees—then ensues the division of the effects among the creditors—five shillings in the pound is paid: the just creditor in this division got only 125*l*. while the larger ones, not in reality but *in appearance*, got 3750*l*. of the 5000*l*.—Thus the bankrupt and his associates in villainy, *by his breaking*, make the sum of 3750*l*.—this is a common practice; and all the multiplied laws of England, and the invention of their most ingenious jurisprudists, have never been able to supply adequate remedies, in prevention of these notorious frauds.—No sooner is one lopt off, than another and another grows: the hydra-head of villainy is too pullulating to be crushed by the vigilance, the dexterity, or the arm of legislative power or wisdom.

"The advocates for the system *here*, may observe, "these are evils of the English system, and we *know* them—we consider them as beacons to warn us against running on the like rocks of error: hence we will take care to guard our laws against such enormous defects—we will free it from the arbitrary principles that deform their code—we will make it suitable to those of our own constitution, and never compel a man to answer interrogatories on oath, by which he may criminate himself—the exorbitant power of the commissioners shall be curtailed, and yet they shall be all-efficient to answer the end of their creation: the fraudulent confederacy of assignees shall be prevented, and all the evils of the are; and at the same time will give our laws all the force necessary for their complete execution; for the counteraction of fraud, the promotion of justice, and the preservation of the rights of the citizen. Hæ mihi erant artes."

"If this can be effected by the wisdom of the legislature, there can be no objection to such a law. It strikes me, as a matter of great difficulty, "to reconcile with the efficiency and the energy of the law, the right of the citizen." Better in my opinion that none existed, unless you can exempt it from the egregious vices of the English code.—You will find it, as Mr. Burgess observes, "An institution, though framed for the protection of virtue, the minister of iniquity, and the destruction of credit and commerce."

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SONNET.

AS o'er the tim'rous birds of feeble wing,
The tow'ring Eagle bears his flight sublime,
On forceful pinions near the radiant spring
Of endless day, within the solar clime;

As o'er the humble hills that smile below,
From their broad base the Alps majestic rise,
Lifting their viewless heads into the skies,
Regardless of the storms that round them blow,

Thou, WASHINGTON! appear'st above that tribe,
Who point their *venom'd arrows* at thy heart;
Thy heart, superior to the potent bribe,
Of flattery's silver tongue, or eloquence's art,

Secure in *virtue's armour* shall remain,
Unwounded by the *arrows* of the *lurking train*.

Feb. 5*th*, 1793. RYNO.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

At a Meeting of the FAIR ONES, lately,

Mrs. AMIABLE in the Chair.

RESOLVED, *nem. con.*

THAT the present opinions from Boston, relative to our Tules, are dangerous in the extreme.

Resolved, That the spirit of freemen is but poorly employed when it directs its researches to such frivolity as the nonsense of instructing terms of address, inconsistent with the *influence* and *power* of women—as *Citess*, for *Miss* or *Madam*, or *good woman*.—That we declare ourselves justly alarmed at the progress of the levelling principle—That this disposition, when it directs itself towards us, is derogatory to the honours which the refinements and morals of an enlightened age have justly given us—That we find in the history of women, in proportion as society refined, the superiority of our sex, to be universally acknowledged—in all matters touching our proper female dominion. That terms of the most refined respect, when applied to the Fair, being entirely voluntary, are among our dearest privileges, as they are among the best protections that a moral politeness has reared, to guard those who are so feeble as the sex from occasional rudeness; and so far are these from weakening the spirit of a manly freedom, that we invariably find those men most disposed to use them who are the most valiant.

Resolved therefore, That we will not yield our privilege of being called and addressed by those terms of respect which a refined and unforced series of opinions and sentiments have bestowed upon us.

Resolved, That it is not unmanly in a brave man to address a beautiful and amiable woman by the word *Mistress*.

Resolved, That nevertheless it shall be tolerated, that timid men, and tender, weakly and puny gentlemen, *may* exercise the privilege of calling us *Citesses*, or *Citess*.

Resolved, That as such gentlemen and beaux approximate our sex in many things, they may have the privilege of insulting us with impunity.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,
JULIET EASY.

LAW OF THE UNION.

SECOND
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE SECOND SESSION.
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That lawful interest, from the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, shall be allowed on the sum of two hundred dollars, ordered to be paid to Return Jonathan Meigs, and the legal representative of Christopher Greene, deceased, by a resolve of the United States in Congress assembled, of the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
APPROVED, JANUARY 14, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MR. BACHE,

I FELL the most lively satisfaction in beholding the cause of liberty in France so popular in the United States, notwithstanding the malicious industry employed by those from whom we are obliged to receive our history of the revolution, to defame its leading events and principal authors.

But while I rejoice so much to see the cause in general so well received, I cannot but be disgusted at the disposition which some of us discover to ape every particular circumstance that attends it.

This remark was excited by the use which I see made of the term *Citizen*, in imitation of a custom introduced into France since the last revolution.

This appellation was proper to be introduced & countenanced in that country, in order to make the people feel more strongly the difference between their present elevated rank of citizens, and their former degraded situation of subjects. It was natural for the people of France, after having suffered so much from the miseries of inequality and artificial distinction of rank, to seize with ardor every thing held out to them which pointed out to them the happy change of their situation, and the present superiority of their characters.

In this country, however, we have not felt or known the inconvenience of a distinction of rank or superiority of rights in any privileged part of the community: we have no change of situation to mark by a change of political terms; we have no antient oppressions to render odious, and no deliverance from them to celebrate; it is therefore unseasonable and ridiculous to transfer this term from a country where its use was so well justified, to one where no circumstances require it or render it applicable, and to relinquish terms which use has sanctioned and rendered familiar.

OSTEND, Nov. 6.

FLANDERS is attacked in several different places. By accounts received last night from Dunkirk, they call Dumourier's army 150,000 strong against Tournay and Mons. Last Saturday 400 national guards from Dunkirk attacked the village of Roosbrug, four leagues from Ipres. It was bravely defended by, they say, only thirty troops of Loudonvert, deeply entrenched. The French were repulsed, but next day they were joined by 200 more, with seven pieces of cannon. The Austrians received a reinforcement of only 20 men. The French again attacked, and were a second time repulsed with the loss of 150 killed and wounded. On the same night, 250 cavalry went from Dunkirk to support the attack, and the Austrians were also reinforced from Poppring and Ipres. We have heard the cannon every day at this place—it continued the greatest part of yesterday, and at this moment a brisk cannonade is still kept up.

LONDON, November 18.

If the French should offer to attack Holland, after overrunning the Austrian Netherlands, it is probable, that a considerable number of British troops will be sent to the assistance of the United States, to oppose the progress of the French arms; which may eventually engage this country in a war with that power.

Orders have been just sent to Woolwich to complete the two battalions of artillery now in England with the utmost possible expedition; and recruiting parties are to be immediately dispatched to every part of Great-Britain for that purpose.

It was reported in Paris on Saturday that the Emperor and the Duke were dead. Since then M. Brissot has repeated the story in his paper.

The Duke of Brunswick it is said is thanked for his services by the King of Prussia, but informed at the same time that they are no longer wanted.

SAVANNAH, January 10.

WE are authorized to inform the public, that James Seagrove, Esq. Agent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Department of the United States, held a conference, in November last, at Colerain, on the River St. Mary, with a large body of Creek Indians, at which were present Kings and Chiefs from *twenty-one* of the principal towns in the Upper and Lower Creeks.

The Indians remained with the Agent three weeks, during which time every thing was conducted with great decorum. Many matters of importance to this country were then arranged, and all business between the United States and the Creeks put in an agreeable train.

It was agreed, at this meeting, that all prisoners in the Creek land, belonging to the United States, shall be immediately brought to the Agent, Indians Commissioners being appointed for that purpose. The boundary line from St. Mary's to the Alatamaha is now running by Mr. Ellicott, the Surveyor of the United States, agreeable to treaty. The line on the north-west frontier of this State will be compleated next spring. A stop to be put to the [illegible] by the Indians, from the frontiers. The Chiefs who were present did, in behalf of themselves and the whole of the Creek Nation, give the most unequivocal assurance that they would continue in peace and friendship with the United States; that they would not join any Nation or Tribe of Indians who are or may be at war with the United States; that, should any of their young disorderly men be so imprudent as to join any Tribes at war, the Nation would disown them, and they must share the fate of the hostile Tribe.

Upon the whole of the business the Indians expressed an ardent desire of living in close friendship with this country.

After settling all matters the Agent gave them a plentiful supply of provisions and clothing, also distributed among them a quantity of farming utensils and mechanic tools, which, together with 5000 bushels of corn, had been sent by the President of the United States from Philadelphia, for relieving the wants of those people. The crops of corn in the Nation have fallen very short the last season, a great many of them will draw supplies from the public stores at St. Mary's during this winter and the ensuing spring.

The inhabitants of Georgia may rest assured that the Creek Indians are well disposed towards them, and will not disturb or injure them or their property. It is therefore to be hoped that, when any Indians appear on our frontier hunting, or on their business, that our settlers will treat them with civility.

The reports which have been published of a large body of Creeks having joined the Cherokees and other hostile Tribes, are not just. Not more than 150 of the Creeks have shewn any disposition to join them, and those were a disorderly set of young people on the frontier of the Upper Towns, who have been wrought upon by some designing bad white people; but all that business will be put an end to very soon, the Chiefs of the Nation having obligated themselves so to do.

ALBANY, January 28.

Some complaints have of late, as well as heretofore, been heard from the seat of government, respecting certain parts of the post-office law—but from no other quarter, except in an instance or two, an echo from some one of the southern states. In this part of the union, its good effects are very conspicuous—for waving the consideration of newspapers coming to hand with much more regularity than formerly, already are the establishments of the post-office extended as far as Whitestown, to the west; and from thence letters, newspapers, &c. are conveyed, by regular stated private posts, through all the Genesee settlements, to Niagara, the capital of Upper Canada—To the northward, the post-office is established at Burlington, on Lake-Champlain, in the state of Vermont, where it communicates with the established post-offices at Montreal, Quebec, and other parts of the province of Lower-Canada. Thus, through the medium of the post-office, on its present establishment, not only letters and packages, but newspapers, are transmitted with safety and expedition to almost every quarter of this extensive continent.—Will then the post office law be complained of, because a few printers at the seat of government cannot send their papers through the continent *free of expense?*—Is this a reasonable request, when the citizens of every other part of America, pay to private posts a greater sum for postage than is demanded by the post-office law?

DUMFRIES, (Vir.) Jan. 31.

There is a report (which we sincerely hope may prove true) that the Congress of the United States have voted the sum of 40,000 dollars to the Marquis LA FAYETTE, for his present purposes, and that they have empowered a person to wait on the King of Prussia, and demand of him that brave and injured man, as an American Officer. *Not true yet!*

CONGRESS.

The following was read in the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES on Moday last.

Treasury-Department, Feb. 4, 1793.

SIR,

I HAVE loſt no time in preparing, as far as has been practicable, conſiſtently with the courſe of facts, the ſeveral ſtatements required by the reſolutions of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the 23d of laſt month; and I have concluded to add to them ſuch further ſtatements as appeared to me neceſſary to convey fully the information which is underſtood to be the object of thoſe reſolutions. It was my firſt intention to ſubmit theſe Statements collectively, with ſuch explanatory remarks as the occaſion might demand; but finding on experiment, from the extent and variety of the mater involved in the reſolutions, that more time will be riquiſite for a full development of it than I had anticipated, conſiderations of weight in my mind have determined me to preſent the different parts of the ſubject ſucceſſively. Among other advantages incident to this courſe of proceeding, will be that of having it in my power to give a more accurate and mature view of the entire ſubject, without too great a dereliction of the current buſineſs of the Department. In executing the taſk I propoſe to myſelf, I ſhall rely on the indulgence of the Houſe to a latitude of obſervation, correſponding with the peculiar circumſtances of the caſe.

The reſolutions to which I am to anſwer, were not moved without a pretty copious diſplay of the reaſons on which they were founded. Theſe reaſons are before the public, through the channel of the preſs. They are of a nature to excite attention—to beget alarm—to inſpire doubts. Deductions of a very extraordinary complection may, without forcing the ſenſe, be drawn from them.

I feel it incumbent upon me to meet the ſuggeſtions, which have been thrown out, with deciſion and explicitneſs. And while I hope, I ſhall let fall nothing inconſiſtent with the cordial and unqualified reſpect which I feel for the Houſe of Repreſentatives,—while I acquieſce in the ſufficiency of the motives that induced on their part the giving a prompt and free courſe to the inveſtigation propoſed—I cannot but reſolve to treat the ſubject with a freedom which is due to truth and to the conſciouſneſs of a pure zeal for the public intereſt.

I begin with the laſt of the four reſolutions; becauſe it is that which ſeeks information relative to the moſt delicate and important of the ſuggeſtions that have been hazarded.

Here however I have to regret the utter impoſſibility of a ſtrict compliance with the terms of the reſolution. The practicability of ſuch a compliance would ſuppoſe nothing leſs than that ſince the laſt [illegible], of December 1792, all the accounts of all the Collectors of the Cuſtoms and other officers of the Revenue throughout the whole extent of the United States could be digeſted, made up, and forwarded to the Treaſury,—could be examined there, ſettled and carried into the public books under their proper heads. In a word, that all the accounts of the revenues, receipts and expenditures of this extenſive country, could have paſſed through a complete exhibition, examination and adjuſtment, within the ſhort period of twenty-three days.

It was made (as I preſume from the reſult) ſatisfactorily to appear to a Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, who were charged during the laſt ſeſſion with framing a direction to the Treaſury for bringing forward an annual account of Receipts and Expenditures, that the courſe of public buſineſs would not admit of the rendering of ſuch an account in leſs than nine months after the expiration of each year; in conformity to which idea their report was formed and an order of the Houſe eſtabliſhed.

I need do nothing more, to evince the impracticability of an exact compliance with the reſolution in queſtion, than to obſerve, that it is even more comprehenſive (though with leſs detail) than the order of the Houſe to which I have alluded.

To evince nevertheleſs my readineſs to do all in my power towards fulfilling the views of the Houſe, and throwing light upon the tranſactions of the department, I ſhall now offer to their inſpection ſundry ſtatements marked A, AB, B, C, D, E, F, which contains as far as is at this time poſſible, the information deſired,—and with ſufficient accuracy to afford ſatisfaction on the points of enquiry involved in the Reſolution.

The Statement A, ſhews in abſtract the whole of the Receipts into, and Expenditurs from the Treaſury, commencing with the firſt of January and ending with the laſt of December 1792,—correſponding with the accounts of the Treaſurer. Theſe accounts have been regularly ſettled up to the end of September, and copies have been laid before the two Houſes of Congreſs. The account of the quarter terminating with the year, has not yet paſſed through the forms of ſettlement—but is under examination, and will, no doubt, be ſettled as it ſtands,—the manner of conducting the buſineſs and the uſual care and accuracy of the officer concerned leaving very little room to apprehend miſtatement or error. A copy of it is herewith tranſmitted in the ſchedule marked C.

This Statement takes up the balance of the General Account of Receipts and Expenditures, to the end of the year 1791, as reported to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, within the firſt week of the preſent ſeſſion, and continuing it down to the end of 1792, ſhews a balance then in the Treaſury of 783,444 dollars and 51 cents.

The Statement B is a more comprehenſive document. It is a General Account of Income and Expenditure. It ſhews not merely the actual *Receipts* of money into the Treaſury, but the whole amount of the National Revenues from the commencement of the preſent government to the concluſion of the year 1792, as well *outſtanding* as collected,—the proceeds of domeſtic loans,—the whole amount of the ſums which have been drawn into the United States on account of the proceeds of the foreign loans,——and all other monies, from whatever ſource, which have accrued, within the period embraced by the ſtatement.

Theſe items form the debit ſide of the account amounting to 17,879,825 dollars and 33 cents.

The credit ſide conſiſts of two items. Firſt, the whole amount of the actual expenditures to the end of the year 1791, as ſtated in the General Account of Receipts and Expenditures before referred to. Second, the whole amount of the actual expenditures during the year 1792, as ſpecified generally in the ſtatement A, and particularly in the ſeveral quarterly accounts of the Treaſurer, amounting to 12,765,128 dollars and 83 cents.

The balance of the Account of Income and Expenditure is conſequently 5,114,696 dotlars and 50 cents; which correſponds with the Exceſs of the Public Income (including the proceeds of loans foreign and domeſtic) beyond the actual Expenditure, or more properly ſpeaking, *Diſburſement* to the end of the year 1792, This of courſe is excluſive of thoſe parts of the proceeds of foreign loans which have been left in Europe to be applied there; the amount, application and balance are exhibited, as far as they are yet known at the Treaſury, in the Statement No. 1, of my late report on foreign loans.

This Balance, as noted in the Statement B, is compoſed of the following particulars:

	Dollars,
I. Caſh in the Treaſury, per ſtatement A.	783444 51
II. Caſh in the Bank of the United States, and the Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit of New York and Baltimore, not yet paſſed to the account of the Treaſurer, per ſtatement A, B.	605883 08
III. Proceeds of Amſterdam bills remaining in depoſit in the Bank of North America, including the ſum of 156,595 dollars and 56, cts. advanced by the Bank without intereſt, which is credited in the general account of receipts and expenditures, ſtatement A,	177998 80
IV. Proceeds of Amſterdam bills ſold, *but not yet received*	614593 02
V. Caſh in hands of collectors of cuſtoms, per abſtract D,	151851 25
VI. Bonds unpaid at the end of the year 1792, on account of the duties on imports, and falling due between that time and May 1794, per abſtract E,	2442069 15
VII. Uncollected reſidue of duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, per abſtract F,	341057 19
Dollars	5110897 00

This aggregate ſomewhat exceeds the balance of the account; but in caſe where eſtimates muſt neceſſarily ſupply the deficiency of aſcertained reſults, differences of this nature are of courſe. It is at the ſame time ſatisfactory to obſerve, that the eſtimates which have been heretofore communicated are proved by the official documents already received, to have been eſſentially correct.

It will no doubt readily occur to the Houſe that a very ſmall part of the exceſs, which has been ſtated, is a real ſurplus of income. There remain to be ſatisfied obſects of Expenditure charged upon the fund by the appropriations which have been made, that cannot fail ultimately to exhauſt it probably within four or five hundred thouſand dollars; which will be embraced in the appropriations for the ſervice of the year 1793. A further explanation on this point is reſerved for future communication.

A due comprehenſion of the ſtatements now preſented, muſt obviate every idea of a balance unaccounted for; in whatever ſenſe the allegation may have been intended to be made.

If there was before any obſcurity on the ſubject, it was certainly not the fault of this Department. Till the laſt reſolutions, no call has been made upon it, which rendered it proper to exhibit a general view of the public monies and funds,—or to ſhew the amount and ſituation of ſuch as were unapplied. Particular calls for particular objects were made which as I conceive were complied with; but they were not comprehenſive enough to embrace a diſcloſure of that nature.

It could not therefore with propriety have been alledged that there was a balance unaccounted for. To infer it from documents, which contained only a part of the neceſſary information, was not juſtifiable, nor could it otherwiſe happen, than that concluſions wholly erroneous would be the conſequences of taking ſuch imperfect data for guides.

It may be of uſe by way of elucidation, to point out ſome of the moſt palpable features of the errors which has been entertained.

The following Items are ſtated as the baſis of the ſuppoſed deficiency:

Reſidue of the proceeds of the Foreign bills ſuppoſed to be unapplied [after deducting the ſums furniſhed for St. Domingo, and the amount of the debt to Foreign officers]	1668190
Surplus of Sinking Fund, meaning, that part of the ſurplus of the revenue to the end of the year 1790, which had not been applied in purchaſes	400000
Surplus of the revenue of the year 1792, as reported	277385
Dollars	2345575
Deduct in Bank, meaning, I preſume, the balance of the treaſurer's caſh account,	790642
Balance unaccounted for	1554933

It appears in the firſt place to have been overlooked, that in Statement No. 3, of my late report concerning foreign loans, mention is made, that on the 3d of January there remained *to be received* of the proceeds of the foreign bills 632,132 dollars and two cents; conſequently that ſum could not be conſidered as in the Treaſury, and ought to be deducted from the ſuppoſed deficiency.

Among the official papers which it is intimated were conſulted, was an original account, rendered by the Bank of the United States, of the ſales of Amſterdam Bills, ſhewing a ſum of 605,883 dollars and 8 cents, as having been received by the Bank and two of its Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit, for the proceeds of thoſe Bills. Had that document been underſtood, it would have been known, that this ſum was in Bank over and above the Balance of the Treaſurer's Caſh Account; and this alſo would have ſerved to account for a large part of the ſuppoſed deficiency; namely 605,883 dollars and 8 cents. The courſe of this tranſaction will be hereafter explained.

But among the miſconceptions which have obtained, what relates to the ſurplus of Revenue for the year 1792, is not the leaſt ſtriking. The *laws* inform (and conſequently no information on that point from this Department could have been neceſſary) that credits are allowed upon the duties on Imports, of four, ſix, nine, twelve months, and in ſome caſes of two years. Reaſon dictates, that a *ſurplus* in ſuch caſe, muſt be conſidered as poſtponed in the Collection or Receipt, till all the appropriations upon the fund have been firſt ſatisfied. The account of Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1791, in poſſeſſion of the Houſe, ſhews that at that time, no leſs a ſum than 1,828,289 dollars and 28 cents of the antecedent duties were outſtanding in Bonds. How then could it have happened, that the ſurplus of 1792, was ſought for in the Treaſury, at *the very inſtant of the expiration of the year?* I forbear to attempt to trace the ſource of a miſtake ſo extraordinary.

Let me however add, that of the Surplus in queſtion, 172,584 dollars and 82 cents, are not payable till April and May 1794, as will be ſeen by the Abſtract E.

Thus have I not only furniſhed a juſt and affirmative view of the real ſituation of the Public Account, but have likewiſe ſhewn, I truſt in a conſpicuous manner, fallacies enough in the Statement, from which the inference of an unaccounted for balance is drawn, to evince that it is one tiſſue of error. In this, I might have gone ſtill further, there being ſcarcely a ſtep of the whole proceſs, which is not liable to the imputation of miſapprehenſion. But I wiſh not unneceſſarily to weary the patience of the Houſe,

Another circumſtance to which importance has been given, and which was noticed in connection with the ſuggeſtion laſt diſcuſſed, is a diſagreement between a Memorandum in the Treaſurer's Bank Book and the Statement reported by me, of the amount of Bills drawn at the Treaſury upon the Foreign Fund. Such a diſagreement no doubt exiſts, and to the extent of 5,760,138 florins or guilders—

But the following circumſtances contain the ſolution of this diſquieting appearance.

There will he found in the Statement A, two ſeveral credits; each for 2,000,000 dollars, as for monies received into the Treaſury, with correſponding Debits of equal ſums as for monies paid out of the Treaſury.

But neither the one nor the other did in reality take place. The whole is a mere operation, to accompliſh the purpoſes of the XIth ſection of the act to incorporate the ſubſcribers to the Bank of the United States; without an inconvenient and unneceſſary diſplacement of funds.

That Section authorizes a ſubſcription to the ſtock of the Bank, on account of the Government, not exceeding in amount two millions of dollars, and provides for the payment of it out of the monies which ſhould be borrowed by virtue of either of the acts of the 4th and 12th of Auguſt 1790, the firſt making proviſion for the public Debt, the laſt for reducing it; enjoining at the ſame time, that a Loan ſhould be made of the Bank to an equal amount, to replace the monies which were to be applied to the payment of the ſubſcription.

It is evident, that nothing could have been more uſeleſs (at the ſame time that it would have been attended with obvious diſadvantages to the government) than *actually* to draw from Europe, out of the monies borrowed there, the ſum neceſſary for the payment of the Subſcription to the Bank, and again to remit out of the Loan which was to be obtained of the Bank a ſufficient ſum to replace thoſe monies or ſuch part of them as may have been deſtined for the foreign object. Loſs upon exchange in conſequence of overſtocking of the market with Bills.—Loſs in intereſt by the delays incident to the operation; and which would neceſſarily have ſuſpended the uſeful employment of the fund for a conſiderable time. Theſe are ſome of the diſadvantages to the Government. To the Bank alone could any benefit have accrued; which would have been in proportion to the delay in reſtoring or applying the fund to its primitive deſtination. Such an operation therefore, could only have been juſtified by an indiſpoſition on the part of the Bank to facilitate the principal object, without the intervention of actual payment.

But no ſuch diſpoſition exiſted. On this, as on every other occaſion, a temper liberal towards the Government has characteriſed the conduct of the Directors of that inſtitution.

It was accordingly propoſed by me, and agreed to by them, that the object to be accompliſhed ſhould be carried into effect by a merely formal arrangement. In this however it was neceſſary to conſult the injunctions of law, and the principles of the conſtitution of the Treaſury Department.

Theſe points then were to be effected, a payment of the Subſcription money, to veſt the Government with the property of the Stock,—poſſeſſion of the means of paying it, which were to be derived from the foreign fund, and of courſe were firſt to be in the Treaſury before payment

could be made,—the replacing what should be taken from that fund, by a loan of the Bank.

The following plan for these purposes was devised and executed, by previous concert—

The Treasurer drew bills upon the Commissioners in Amsterdam for the sums requisite to complete the payment on account of the subscription: These bills were purchased by the Bank, and warrants in favour of the Treasurer upon the Bank served to place the proceeds in the Treasury. Warrants afterwards issued upon the Treasurer, in favour of the Bank for the amount of the subscription money which was receipted for on the part of the Bank, as paid. Other warrants then issued in favour of the Treasurer upon the Bank, for equal sums, as upon account of a Loan to the Government; which warrants were satisfied by a re-delivery to the Treasurer of the bills that had been drawn upon the Commissioners. In the last place, warrants were drawn upon the Treasurer, to replace the monies supposed by the arrangement to be drawn from the foreign fund, which perfected the operation. But from the detail, which has been given, it will be seen that *in fact* no monies were either withdrawn from or returned to that fund. The bills were cancelled, annexed to the Warrants, and are lodged in the Treasury as vouchers of the transaction.

These bills were for two separate sums each 2,475,000 Guilders, equal to a million of Dollars; the payment having been divided into two parts, upon certain equitable considerations, relative to the dividend of the first half year.

This transaction explains 4,950,000 Guilders, of the sum which forms the disagreement between the memorandum in the Treasurers Bank Book and the Statement reported by me.

The residue is thus explained. The sum of 1,237,500 Guilders, directed to be drawn for, on the 30th of November, was directed to be comprised in one or more bills, as the Bank should desire. It was at first placed in one bill; but this bill was afterwards returned, with a request that it might be converted into smaller sums. The Bill returned was cancelled; and in lieu of it, there had been furnished prior to the first of January of the present years 934,500 Guilders,—the balance 303,300 then remaining to be furnished. The sum of 934,500 Guilders consequently appeared twice in the Memorandum.

These two sums of 4,590,000 and 934,500 Guilders, exceed the difference in question by 124,362 Guilders.

The Treasurer informs me, that there are two bills not included in the memorandum; one for 123,750 and the other for 612 Guilders; which make up the above-mentioned excess. The former of these two bills was furnished to the Secretary of State for the purpose contemplated by the 3d section of the Act of the last session, entitled, "An Act making certain appropriations therein specified."

Is it not truly matter of regret, that so formal an explanation on such a point, should have been made requisite? Could no personal enquiry of either of the officers concerned, have superseded the necessity of publicly calling the attention of the House of Representatives to an appearance, in truth, so little significant? Was it seriously supposeable that there could be any real difficulty in explaining that appearance, when the very disclosure of it proceeded from a voluntary act of the Head of this Department?

With perfect respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
And most humble Servant,
ALEX. HAMILTON.

The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

The petition of John Rogers was read, and referred to a select committee consisting of Messieurs Page, Livermore and Clark.

A memorial of the officers of the Rhode-Island line of the late army, was read and laid on the table.

The petition of Lewis Anderson was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

The following bills were read the third time, and passed:—

A bill to authorize the Comptroller of the Treasury to settle the account of Thomas Wishart, late a Lieutenant in the army of the United States.

A bill to authorize the adjustment of a claim of Joseph Henderson against the United States.

A bill to repeal part of a resolution of Congress of the 29th Aug. 1788, respecting the inhabitants of Post-Vincennes. And

A bill to reimburse H. E. Lutterloh, for expences incurred in coming to America to join the late army of the United States.

Mr. Greenup's resolution for placing on the pension list all such officers and privates of the militia as are or may be wounded in the service and who are not provided for by law,—was taken up in committee of the whole—Mr. Dayton in the chair. The resolution was read by the Chairman.

Mr. Greenup supported this resolution by observing, that as the militia was now called into service by the General Government, it was reasonable to make provision for such as may be wounded or disabled—Except this was done, he conceived that the United States would find it extremely difficult to procure an effective militia force on any occasion: indeed, it was to be imputed to this cause that the militia had hitherto discovered so great a backwardness in turning out; and that those who had been in service were so indifferent, being principally substitutes. He added some remarks on the justice and good policy of making the provision—Nor did he conceive that the encrease of the pension list was a sufficient reason to prevent making that provision, when it is considered how important a subject is a competent defence to our frontiers.

Several gentlemen objected to the resolution as involving a very great and encreasing expence. The enerease of the pension list, it was said, ought not to be thought lightly of in a republican government. It was said that in the militia law the object of the resolution was in a great measure provided for; it does not indeed look back; but provision for particular persons may be made without going to an unlimited retrospective view of the case. The resolution was modified to refer to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the militia as have been wounded or disabled since the day of , or who shall hereafter be wounded or disabled in the service of the United States.

The debate was continued to a considerable length, in which the difference between the militia and the regular troops was stated—The latter, it was said, abandon every other pursuit and business when they engage in the service; and in cases of wounds and disabilities incurred in the public service, are left absolutely without any other resource than the provision made for them by the public as pensioners. With respect to the militia, they are commonly persons of property, who leave their respective occupations for a time, and when the service is performed, they have their farms and their various occupations to return to. It was said that it would be unspeakably better to pay the militia at an enhanced rate, such a rate as may be sufficient to induce them to turn out. That extending the system of pensions in the manner contemplated, would render the business complex, extensive and enormously expensive—while at the same time, it would subject the public to innumerable impositions.

A motion was made that the committee should rise, and that the resolution should be referred to the committee which reported the bill providing half pay to the widows and orphans of the officers of the regular troops. After further debate, this motion was put and negatived.

The question on agreeing to the resolution, as modified, was then put and agreed to.

Mr. Barnwell moved an additional resolution, which was agreed to; the purport of which was, to regulate the mode of ascertaining the nature and degree of the disabilities, and the annual allowance to be granted for the same.

The committee then rose and reported the two resolutions to the House. The House adopted the resolutions—and referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee appointed, reported a bill providing compensation for the President and Vice-President of the U. States. Read twice, and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Moore, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, the bill to regulate foreign coins, and for other purposes; and the foreign intercourse bill.—The Speaker signed these bills.

A report of the Secretary of War on the petition of Simeon Thayer, was taken up in committee of the whole—Mr. Murray in the chair. The report being read,

Mr. Bourn moved that the committee should come to the following resolution, viz. That Simeon Thayer, late a Major in the army of the United States, who was disabled in the battle of Monmouth, be placed on the pension list of the United States; and that he be allowed the half pay of a Major from 1st Jan. 1781, provided he returns his commutation of half pay with the interest thereupon.

This resolution was agreed to by the committee; reported to the House and adopted, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill. Committee—Messrs. B. Bourn, Gilman, and I. Smith.

The report of a select commitee on the petition of Elijah Bostwick, was taken into consideration, and agreed to. The same committee was directed to bring in a bill.

On motion, the bill for compensating John Tucker was committed to a committee of the whole. It was accordingly taken up, and a proviso added to the bill, That the said John Tucker account for the monies he has received for the services afore said. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed—which being done,

On the question, shall this bill pass? it was determined in the negative.

Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		19/
3 per Cents,		11/
Deferred,		11/10
Full shares Bank U. S.	16	per cent. prem

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6.

Yesterday arrived in this port the Ship Ann & Susan, Capt. Duplex, in 53 days from Cork.

Captain Duplex informs us, though he has brought no late papers, that he saw in a paper a short time before he sailed, an account of the Trial of the French King and Queen, and that they were acquitted, and are at large:

That the English were fitting out a large FLEET against France, in consequence of the attack of the French on some place which the English were obliged to guaranty.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin, to his friend in this city, dated 1st December last, received by the Ann & Susan.

"The surprizing events now passing on the continent of Europe, are attended to with anxiety and astonishment, on all sides; to what lengths their consequences may extend, it is impossible to determine: that Holland will be involved, seems almost certain; and that England can no longer remain neuter, is generally dreaded.—Stocks there are accordingly tumbling, much faster than at the commencement of the late war, or almost any former war. It may be well on your side, to look forward to the effects of such an event on the mercantile system."

Capt. Warner, of the brig Silas and Sally, arrived at this port yesterday, in 22 days from Cape-Francois, informs, that when he left that place, the negroes still continued in a troublesome state; that on the 14th ultimo, which was the day of the Silas and Sally's departure, a body of the troops and citizens had marched out to attack them, the result of which had not transpired.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.

From MADRID GAZETTES *to Dec. 14th.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Duke D'Alcredia, first Secretary of State, in place of the Count D'Aranda, who remains head of the Council.

Duke of Brunswick retired, and Lieut. Gen. Kalkstein succeeds to the command of the Prussian army.

General Montesquiou, to avoid an arrest, retired to Geneva, and being demanded by the French Resident, fled across the lake. Kellerman, who succeeded him, was preparing to march to Rome.

In the battle of Halle and Andeerbeech, near Brussels, Nov. 15, the French were completely successful. The Austrians retired towards Louvaine. The loss on each side about 800.

The Duke of Saxe Teschen desired of Gen. Dumourier a suspension of arms, and to go into winter quarters—which was refused.

General Valence took possession of Namur without opposition, Nov. 21. La Maliere entered Antwerp without resistance, Nov. 18, and La Bourdonnaye would arrive there on the 19th with the main army. The citadel however had not yet surrendered.

Prince Kaunitz, and Field-Marshal Lacy, ill.—It is understood in Vienna (Nov. 5) that the King of Prussia has manifested to the Emperor his desire for a conclusion of the war, and that the Emperor inclines to a composition with France. But if the war continues, their armies will act independently of each other. Facts seem to indicate war, but this would be the case even if peace was intended.

Lord Aukland, British Ambassador at the Hague, has declared, officially, by orders of his Court, that his master will scrupulously adhere to his stipulations in the treaty of 1788, and recommends a firm suppression of every attempt to disturb the interior tranquility of the Provinces.

The Imperialists lost 5000 men killed in the battle of Mons.

PARIS, *Dec. 1.* The Ministry of France order Gen. Dumourier to pursue the enemy's army into whatever country gives them asylum, and to destroy them before they are reinforced, or in a state to renew their attack on France.

Dumourier approaching Liege, and within 5 miles of it, on the 25th of November. Custine was at Mauburg Nov. 19, and had gained some small advantage over the Prussians.

From LISBON PAPERS *to Dec. 21st.*

The French are in possession of Ostend.—They have declared in favor of opening the Scheld.

LaBourdonnaye resigned on a misunderstanding with Dumourier, and Lieut. Gen. Miranda succeeded to his command.

The Ambassador of France at Naples has received orders to retire from that capital.

Gazettes forbidden to be read in Coffee-houses and other public places in Lisbon.

Calonne had arrived in Lisbon with an intention to make some stay there, but he left it in three days, on intimation from the Court as supposed.

Wednesday last being the anniversary of the Alliance of France with the United States of America—The Commander in Chief of the Militia of Pennsylvania, Governor Mifflin, the Officers of the Militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, together with such of the general and other Officers of the Militia who were present in the city; the Ministers Ternant, and Consul-General, De la Foreste, of France, &c. for the purpose of celebrating the glorious successes of the French Republic over the combined forces of Austria and Prussia, met, and partook of a splendid entertainment, provided at the City Tavern, in honor of the occasion.

At the head of the table a pike was fixed bearing the cap of liberty, with the French and American flags entwined, surmounted by a dove and olive branch. After dinner 20 patriotic toasts were drank.

On Wednesday last, the anniversary of our ALLIANCE with FRANCE, a number of Citizens assembled at Hyde's, to celebrate the successes of the French over their enemies. After dinner the following Toasts were drank:

1. The Day! may it be ever marked by France and the United States among the most happy in their history.

2. The Republic of France—may it ever flourish in freedom, and convince the world that political happiness is only to be found where the laws govern.

3. The Convention of France—may their conduct be directed by wisdom and patriotism, and the constitution to be established, force even despotism to "believe or tremble."

4. The United States of America—may their Constitution and laws be the models from which the nations of the earth shall be taught the true combinations of *perfect freedom* and *energetic government.*

5. The Congress of the United States—may wisdom be their pilot, and the Constitution their *Polar-Star.*

6. The President of the United States—may his virtues and services never be forgotten, and his enemies only be found among the foes to the happiness of mankind.

7. The Vice-President of the United States—may his early and steady patriotism long live in the memories of his fellow citizens.

8. The Governor and State of Pennsylvania—may she long continue to flourish, and her agriculture, commerce and manufactures, rapidly encrease.

9. Our Sister States—may our union be perpetual, and our fraternal affections never be interrupted by illiberal jealousies or local interests.

10. The people of the world—may freedom, science, commerce, industry and the arts of peace unite us, and the nations of the earth become a band of brothers.

11. Liberty and equality—may all hereditary or assumed distinctions among men, be sacrificed to the happiness of society, and pre-eminence of character, be alone founded in talents, wisdom and virtue.

12. Freedom to Fayette—may our brethren the French recollect that he bled for America.

13. The Generals and Armies of France—may the sword be sheathed when Liberty, Reason and Justice become the rulers among the nations.

Extract of a letter from the Southward, dated Feb. 3.

"Your observations of the French, agree with my own; if they settle a proper form of government they may be an happy people—but if a democratic republican form only, subject to *mobocracy*—they may curse the revolution; however, I hope good sense will prevail, and that they will have a government of laws, consisting of personal liberty and security of property.

"I am pleased at their success in the Netherlands, Germany and Savoy.—The despots of Europe deserve no better; I suspect the common people are ready to be conquered wherever they go, it being the cause of liberty and equality.

"We are here truly what subjects ought to be—very happy, and have every thing plenty—a season of chearful hilarity has ensued since the holidays, and a constant round of good eating, drinking, and mirth, has been our winter's amusement—we are satisfied with our rulers, and are confident Congress will do all for the best."

NOTE.

The last paragraph of the above contains a short but comprehensive description of the state of our country—confirmed by oral testimony of persons from almost all parts of the union—and, separating the DROSS *from the* STERLING *information contained in our Gazettes, is corroborated by those vehicles or organs of the public mind.*

AT a meeting of the President & Directors of the Bank of the United States, held on Friday the 5th February, 1793, the following named Gentlemen were elected Directors of the different Offices of Discount and Deposit, and to take their seats on the first Monday in March next, to wit.

In BOSTON.

Thomas Russell	*John C. Jones*	*Theodore Lyman*
Christopher Gore	*Jos. Russell, jun.*	**Samuel Salisbury*
Joseph Barrell	*Caleb Davis*	**Henry Hill*
David Sears	*John Lowell*	**Sam. Parkman*
J. Codman, jun.		

In NEW-YORK.

Rich. Harrison	*Tho. Buchanan*	**Moses Rogers*
Gerard Banker	*Thomas Pearsall*	**Wm. Shedden*
Nich. Hoffman	*John Delafield*	**A. L. Bleeker*
Phil. Livingston	*Matt. Clarkson*	*David Gelston*
William Laight		

In BALTIMORE.

George Gale	*J. Holmes, jun.*	**Jos. Thornburgh*
David Stewart	*Nicholas Sluby*	**And. Buchanan*
Stephen Wilson	*Adrian Valck*	*John Swan*
Arch. Campbell	**J. P. Pleasants*	*Thoro. Smith*
James West		

In CHARLESTON.

Dan. Desaussure	*Adam Tunno*	**Aaron Locock*
Nath. Russell	*David Ramsay*	**Edw. Darrell*
**John Woodrop*	*John F. Grimke*	*Adam Gilchrist*
Thomas Morris	*Rob. Hazlehurst*	*Arn. Vanderhorst*
Edw. Rutledge		

The names marked thus * are new members, and succeed the proportion appointed by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to be left out at every annual election.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Philanthropos, A Pennsylvanian, Lycurgus, Civis, and many other favors, as soon as possible.

Proceedings of Congress omitted this day, shall appear in our next.

FOR SALE,
By the Subscriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,
BILL OF EXCHANGE

Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate use, in pipes & quarter casks,
TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter casks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.

A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. *ep2m*

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED
FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,
THE FOLLOWING

HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-street, near Fourth-street, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room up stairs is 26½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this house, besides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fire-places.

The other House is 27 feet upon Walnut-street, and 52 feet upon 4th street; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and seven complete bed-chambers; besides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-places. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houses; the largest house has also a house-keeper's room. It is intended there shall be a communication from both of these houses to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to supply 3 houses. Within 50 yards of these houses, there will be compleat stables and coach houses, for both houses; they will be finished in the most compleat manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the summer.

On paying half the money down (if sold) the other half may be paid by instalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying interest and giving security on the premises.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to the Subscriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence, per annum.

Also, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half bushels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. *ep2m*

BY the Commissioners appointed to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost		50,000
1	Cash Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes	Dollars	350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

The sole design of this Lottery being to facilitate other improvements together with the Public Buildings—it is the particular desire of the Commissioners that these may be effected with as few deductions from the Prizes as possible—how far their endeavors may be answered, the Scheme of the Lottery will demonstrate. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.

All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; of Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; of Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

January 19.

A large Cellar to Let,

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels.
Enquire of the PRINTER.

Advertisement.

Mr. *JOSHUA HARBIN*,
SIR,

YOU will please to take notice, that I intend to file a Bill in the High Court of Chancery, in the State of Maryland, to compel you to convey the following Tracts of LAND, to wit—

Harbin's Lot, containing one hundred acres of land; *Evans's Chance*, containing fifty acres of land; *Piney Grove*, containing seventy-two and one half acres of land; and part of *James's Tract*, containing twenty-five acres; in the whole, two hundred and forty-seven and one half acres of land; situate, lying and being, in Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland; agreeable to your Bond of Conveyance, entered into by you to me the twenty-sixth day of November, 1781.

I am, with due respect, thy friend,
JOSEPH EVANS.

Ann Arundel County, State of Maryland, February 1st, 1792. (ep 10w)

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1793.

WHEREAS foreigners holding Stock in the Bank of the United States may prefer receiving their Dividends in Europe, to receiving them in America,

RESOLVED, That any proprietor of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States residing in Europe, shall be entitled to receive either in London or in Amsterdam, the half yearly dividends which may be declared thereon—in London at the rate of one pound sterling for every four hundred and forty-five cents, or in Amsterdam at the rate of one guilder current money for every forty cents and four mills—the dividend declared in January of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of July following—and the dividend declared in July of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of January following.

PROVIDED, That every such Proprietor (previous to the declaring of any Dividend, so to be paid in London or in Amsterdam) shall give authentic notice to the President and Directors of the Bank at which of the said Cities he will receive the said Dividend.

By the President and Directors.
JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Cashier be authorised to receive from the proprietor of any number of compleat shares, such Certificates, not in his own name, as he may be the proprietor of; and after cancelling the same, to issue a new Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, in the name of such proprietor.

RESOLVED, That in all future transfers of compleat shares in the capital stock of the Bank, the Certificates of the shares transferred be cancelled, and a new Certificate or Certificates be issued in the name of the transferee or purchaser.

RESOLVED, That the Certificates in future issued, be for one or more shares, as the proprietor may request; and the new Certificate or Certificates shall be of correspondent numbers with those in lieu of which they are issued.

ep3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Presence of

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

☞ *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the space of 2 months.*

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State*: Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

Federal City.

THE Subscriber will convey forever, by good and sufficient deed, Thirty Lots in the City of Washington, situated on South Capitol Street, to any man or company of men—provided they will agree to erect thereon good and sufficient brick houses, within three years from the date hereof.

DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington.

City of Washington, Dec. 31, 1792. 6t

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful situation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a prospect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be sold, with the improvements, which are, a two-story framed dwelling-house, neatly finished, a kitchen, office, brick smoke-house and dairy, two-story framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-house, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other necessary improvements; the whole of the land enclosed with posts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of grass. Its contiguity to those three towns must render it an object worthy the attention of any person who wishes to invest money in a property that must enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increase of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central situation to each place. The Potowmack at this spot has a fine deep shore and harbour, capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It may not be improper to observe, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Washington and the Maryland shores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Also to sell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles distant, which will suit well to supply the above in wood and timber. The title may be seen to the above property, which is indisputable, and terms known by application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12th, 1792. *ep 2m*

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50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th instant, a likely Negro Man called ISAAC, about twenty-three years old, five feet six or eight inches high, a well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large mouth, and shows his teeth very much when talking; had on when he went away, a brown linen shirt, a short white kersey over jacket with a very high collar and plain breast, with buttons which appear to have been very gay; a pair of white kersey breeches, a pair of white knit yarn stockings, a pair of shoes with strings in them, and a coarse hat; all the above clothes are almost new. Said Negro was formerly the property of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent County, near George-Town Cross Roads, deceased, and has for several years been employed in that neighbourhood, and principally by a Mr. Maxwell, and lately by Messrs. John and James Carmack, as a waggoner, which business he is well acquainted with, and is what he prefers; and has been engaged in driving a waggon from said Cross-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until August last. I expect he will make his way for the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me in this place, or Thirty Dollars if secured in any goal, so that I get him again. He is an artful fellow, and when taken, will make his escape, unless particularly secured.

EASTON. OWEN KENNARD.

Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1792. 2m

RUN-AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 12th APRIL,

A NEGRO BOY, named *Zeb*; slim and tall, fifteen years old; came to Samuel Lipincot's at Bordentown on the 15th, said his name was *Henry*, and left that place the 27th May.—On the 27th day of June, he was taken up in Bucks County, and carried before a Magistrate, said he was free, and that he lived on the Susquehannah—that a person by the name of Abraham Prall, took him three days journey from home, and turned him adrift with one dollar—He asked the Justice for a pass to go to his father, and nothing appeared to the contrary—He lived with one Thomas Paxwell till the 19th of this instant, and then made his escape from him; he called his name *Peter Johnston*—had on an old Grey Coating Round Jacket, lined with red baize; an old pair Leather Breeches, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up said Boy, and brings him to JACOB MERSEREAU, on Staten-Island, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB MERSEREAU, Lieut. Col.

Dec. 29. 1aw6w

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Thomas Dobson,
Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
On a Plan entirely new:
BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digested into the Form of Distinct,
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:
COMPREHENDING

THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the Latest Discoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of the various detached parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life: together with a Description of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General History, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the writings of the best authors, in several Languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of particular branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Memoirs of the learned societies, both at home and abroad—the MS. lectures of eminent professors on different Sciences: and a variety of original Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.

The Seventh Volume contains a description of Mount Etna, Eudiometer, Exchange, Experimental Philosophy, System of Farriery, Feudal system, Fire, fixed Air, Fluxions, Food, Fortification, Fossils, history of France, Gardening, Gas, Geneva, Geography, Geometry, Gilding, Glass, &c. with a variety of articles in natural history, biography and miscellanies. Illustrated with Thirty Eight elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ Those who wish to become possessors of this valuable work will please to be early in their applications, as the subscription is nearly closed.

Jan. 23.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such gentlemen as may intend to undertake the instruction of youth in that institution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wish that such gentlemen should signify their inclination to the subscribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the students, on the first establishment, are—The study of Languages, particularly the English—History, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philosophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen conversant in these branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handsome encouragement by the Board. The exercises of the institution will commence as early as possible after the completion of the buildings of the University, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
D25 ep2m SAM. M'CORKLES.

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200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boston, a very small TRUNK, covered with seal-skin of a reddish colour, with white spots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Island; with other papers, which can only be serviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they issued. Any person producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boston, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Messrs. PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boston, Nov. 28. eptf.

PLANS
OF THE
City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,
DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.